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IRAN

Majles Sessions

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RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

* 28 Sep

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[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday morning chaired by Ayatollah Mohavedi-Kermani and the deputies from Firuzabad, Bukan, Sari and Astaraneh gave speeches. Then the deputy speaker gave a short speech about the martyrdom of the great martyr Hesheminezhad. Then the Majles took up its agenda, whose detailed proceedings we present below for our esteemed readers.

Khodakarim Jalali, Deputy From Firuzabad of Fars

Under the Five-Year Plan the consumer industries were to have grown 5.2 percent, and in practice they grew 14.2 percent.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mohana Jalali from the Firuzabad electoral district. During his talk he severely condemned the shameful PLO-Israel compromise. [Passage omitted on God and the enemies of Islam]

Jalali discussed the nation's economic problems. He said: In view of the problems that society's weak classes have, it is incumbent upon the government and the Majles to think of the necessary measures to achieve social justice, which is one of the exalted goals of Islam and the Islamic revolution. With the support of society's middle and deprived classes, they must increase the strength and glory of the Islamic Republic. To prevent inflation and high prices and to make up the shortfall in government revenues, I recommend that the respected government collect direct taxes instead of charging high prices for the goods and services it has, whose prices are far removed from the real prices.

He added: This policy will achieve the goals of the unification of the foreign exchange rate and economic adjustment, and it will also prevent inflation and high prices for society's necessary goods and services and bring us closer to social justice. Of course a necessary condition for this proposal is that a proper supervision procedure prevail over the nation's economy to keep those who receive revenues for goods from taking back from the people what they pay in taxes by increasing the prices of goods and services, because if this happened we would be imposing the taxes on society's middle and deprived classes. The second procedure is to implement the policies of economic adjustment, while establishing a proper social security system in the country so that all the low-income or unemployed classes and those who face problems managing their lives will be supported as befits the inflation and cost of living situation.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Firuzabad discussed the fact that a free economy will cause a kind of chaos in economic affairs and a drifting away from social justice. He said: With the passing of the First Five-Year Plan it is clearly evident that one of the reliable sectors for investment in our country is the agricultural sector, because in addition to its key role in economic and political independence, it will also play an effective role in employment. This sector, with about 30 percent of the nation's jobs and 23 percent of the gross domestic product, has an important place in the nation's economy. Despite all its problems procuring credits, organizations and machinery, the agricultural sector was one of the successful sectors in the First Five-Year Plan, and this itself bespeaks this sector's potential capability for growth and prosperity.

He mentioned the severe shortage of conversion industries in the agricultural sector, which annually causes the loss of many agricultural crops. He said: Yet under the First Five-Year Plan our industry consumed about $10 billion in extra foreign exchange. In addition to the fact that it caused a heavy burden of foreign commitments, it moved towards the inappropriate growth of consumer and unnecessary industries. Under the Five-Year Plan, consumer industries grew 5.2 percent, but in practice, during the plan the consumer industries grew 14.2 percent. If this continues, in addition to the growth of consumerism, it will produce economic and technical dependence.

He also added: The agricultural sector has faced numerous problems in the unified foreign exchange rate system due to the inattention of the Plan and Budget Organization and the Economic Council. Establishing this policy has not produced justice for the agricultural sector. Jalali thanked the people of his electoral district. With reference to the problems in the Firuzabad area, he reminded the nation's executive officials about the need to expedite the region's road construction projects, gas construction in Firuzabad, expediting dam construction, expediting preparation of the municipality's industrial village, converting Meymand to a district, and solving telephone problems.

Ahmad Taha, Deputy From Bukan

To fight the vulgar culture of the West in the deprived areas, it is necessary to spread and propagate the rich culture and literature of Islam.

The next speaker was Taha, deputy from Bukan. During his speech he said: To defend the gains of the revolution and to protect and guard Islam and the homeland, the people of Iran have created an epic of history. They have taught the lessons of sincerity, faith, and love of homeland in the guise of bravery and religious crusading to nations and governments. He offered congratulations on the anniversary of Sacred Defense Week. With reference to the beginning of the new academic year, he said: The government is trying to solve the problems and difficulties in the nation's educational sector by allocating 23 percent of the entire budget to education and training, and in the Second Five-Year Plan a special place is given to achieving the highest quality of education and training for specialists and committed manpower. Despite all

this, in view of the fact that the total of some 20 million people in this ministry, counting school children and university students, make up from one-third to one-fourth of the nation's population, once again the important role of education and training in this ministry requires that still more attention be given to these problems of teaching and training.

Continuing, he discussed the vulgar invasion of the West. He said: Careful and calculated planning must be done in this regard, using logical and reasonable procedures. With the selection of the best procedures and using the best intentions, one will be able to work with those who are wise. To fight the vulgar culture of the West in the deprived areas, especially the Kurdish areas, one of the most important concerns is to spread and propagate the rich culture, literature, and art of Islam. He called on the relevant organizations, especially the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, to take serious steps to publish in Kurdish the works of poets and writers, stories, proverbs, newspapers and magazines, and to translate into Kurdish the works of famous writers and poets.

He emphasized the establishment of an academy in the Kurdish language, the creation of literary and cultural societies in the municipalities and province centers, the teaching of Kurdish literature and grammar at Tehran University and Tabriz University, special attention to the clergy in the Kurdish areas and the construction of large academic and educational centers.

Continuing, he asked the Voice and Vision Organization for help strengthening Voice and Vision programming in Urmia and Mahabad. He issued memos to the Ministry of Education about building a teacher training center and creating classroom space; to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance about preparing and equipping an Islamic guidance office in Bukan; to the Ministry of Commerce about building an office of commerce, grain and silos and to procure the cadre for it; to the Ministry of Justice about the completion and start-up of the Bukan Justice Building; to the Ministry of Roads and Transportation concerning the construction of the Bukan road, studies to build the Mora'eh-Bukan-Saqz railroad, the construction of an office of meteorology in Bukan; studies for airports in the cities of Bukan and Mahabad; to the Ministry of Industries concerning industrial investment and encouraging investment; to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education concerning the construction of a Payam-e Nur University building in Bukan; to the Ministry of the Interior concerning the completion of the district administrative cadre; and to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Construction concerning the transfer of land and the construction of organizational homes.

'Ezatollah Damadi, Deputy From Sari

The problems of unemployment and housing will be solved with private sector investment.

The third pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was 'Ezatollah Damadi. At the beginning of his talk he offered congratulations to insiders in education and training on the beginning of the 1372-1373 [1993-1994] academic year and to the Muslim people of Iran on Sacred Defense Week. Then he thanked and praised all those who sacrificed on the fronts of light [as published] during the eight years of the sacred defense, especially the 25 Karbala Line-Breaking Army (of Mazandaran), which wrote a page of pride in history with its bravery.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Sari said: Despite having divine gifts and very high potential especially in natural resources, the province of Mazandaran has not yet been able to get onto a course of development to achieve a desirable situation.

This statement may not be acceptable to those who have seen Mazandaran in passing and do not know it well, because those who pass through Mazandaran see the sea on one side and beautiful green forests on the other, yet behind all these beautiful trees is hidden deprivation that one does not see.

For this reason the government and most of the experts believe that the lush province of Mazandaran is full of blessings and wealth and is considered one of the prosperous provinces. Consequently, it has always been treated unkindly by the budget experts. Yet it must be said that in this regard Mazandaran is like a Third World country that is very rich in water, soil, forests, and natural, underground wealth. However, since it does not have technology and ways to convert, revitalize, and preserve wealth, it has not been able to use its rich and abundant resources, and every day the dust of deprivation piles higher on its face.

The speaker also added: Problems have piled up one after the other: rising sea water, the destruction of forests and pastures, the conversion of desirable rice land to orchards, the salinization of underground water, floods resulting from soil erosion, the loss of plant cover, the failure to invest in the industrial sector, especially in industry dependent on agriculture, the low prices of agricultural crops on the one hand and the rising prices of such agricultural resources as fertilizer, pesticides and other things on the other hand. Due to the climactic conditions, investment in the provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran yields a return several times greater in the short term. Attention must be given to this matter.

Then, in another part of his speech, 'Ezatollah Damadi asked for increased development credit and special consideration to correct its structure from the president of the republic, the Plan and Budget Organization and the relevant ministers.

He discussed the cultural onslaught and invasion. He said: It has only been a short time since the exalted leader made his remarks about the cultural onslaught and invasion. Today the destructive effects of this invasion can be easily felt and sensed in some gatherings and

locations. If this is not dealt with quickly and in time, it is feared that there will be no turning back from its irreparable damage.

Examples are organizations such as the Physical Training Organization, which is involved with most of the nation's youth and is one of the nation's most important cultural lines of defense. Because of its bad management there has developed such disarray that not only has this organization lost the power to take any kind of action or do any kind of planning, but no progress has been made to improve it either. Yet the government and officials of the Islamic Republic, especially the respected president of the republic, have given more attention to this organization than any in the history of the revolution, and they have given much emphasis to the sensitivity and necessity of planning, growth and raising the level of knowledge and commitment in this organization. However, despite extensive support, due to personal characteristics, factionalism, family associations and dependence on individuals, this organization's management has not had the slightest success achieving the goals in the Five-Year Plan, and in many areas it has even fallen behind scandalously.

It is necessary to mention that sports will have high psychological and spiritual value for society's youth if they are conducted in conjunction with Islamic and revolutionary values. Unfortunately nothing positive has been accomplished in this area either due to the lack of constructive planning and religious liason. Here the question must be asked, after five years of management by Mr. Ghafurifard, what change and progress has there been with the nation's sports? As the Second Five-Year Plan begins, shouldn't these problems and malfunctions be dealt with through an expert and impartial study?

In this regard, the deputy from Sari concluded: The necessity to review the performance of the past four years of the Physical Training Organization and its management demands a profound and extensive examination of its stated goals in the Second Five-Year Development Plan of employing a system of scientific and political management that truly believes in focusing on Islam and the hiring of Islamic forces in every area.

It appears necessary to mention that creating areas for sports activity and dealing with the spiritual and economic circumstances of athletes in the nation must be the top priority for the work of the Physical Training Organization, without pointless slogans.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Sari criticized public health care and treatment issues. He said: Unfortunately, the problem of public health care and treatment remains unsolved, and our people must pay at least six months' wages for one minor surgical operation. Because of late payments, the Ministry of Health and most physicians offering treatment services in private clinics and hospitals do not accept insurance booklets for treatment services. This has created dissatisfaction in society. Insurance will be able to solve this problem when we make it known to the minister of health that he must follow up on this matter as soon as possible and implement it.

'Ezatollah Damadi discussed the housing problem and called upon the government to solve it. In conclusion he discussed supporting domestic producers. He said: Concerning domestic production, it is necessary to stop the importation of items that are produced domestically so that these imports will not create problems for the domestic products, although we believe that domestic producers must reform their structural organization and change their technology in order to be able to compete in various countries.

Shapur Marhaba, Deputy From Astara

If effective aid is not given to the flood victims in Astara, it will take many years to compensate for these enormous losses.

The final pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Shapur Marhaba, deputy from Astara. He commemorated the memory of the brave men of the Islamic homeland during the eight years of the sacred defense and addressed the Majles deputies. He said: Time and again you have seen that the strategic border city of Astara has been assaulted by the waves of the sea and the homes and lodging of the people living on the border have been destroyed. Then again when there is a bit of rainfall, the people are subjected to floods and rising sea water.

He added: At such a time you should be in the city of Astara to see how frightened the people become when it gets cloudy. Every moment they expect their homes and lives, for which they have worked and struggled for years, to be swallowed up in a few moments by the sea.

Marhaba explained that the only sin to bring on all this suffering and torment is living by the sea. He added: What authority and what organization has the responsibility of seeing to the cries of these oppressed people and returning peace and comfort to their lives?

He discussed the losses caused by rainfall, flooding and severe water damage, and enumerated the consequences of the latest flood in Astara, including the complete destruction of Astara's fishing installations, losses to the customs compound, water damage to a large part of the goods belonging to government merchants, complete destruction of the electrical power facility and the 63-kilowatt electrical power station, losses to farmers in warehouses and rice fields, the destruction of more than 40 km of rural roads, the destruction of more than 200 meters of sea wall, the destruction of rural connective bridges and transit bridges, losses to the forestry project, water damage to the pharmaceutical warehouses of the health care and treatment network, water damage to several educational units and complete water destruction of more than 2,000 residential units on the coast and in the city river. He said: I call upon the respected officials in charge to make a reasonable and rapid decision to end

the anxiety of the people of Astara forever, so that they will regard rain as a blessing, as do their compatriots.

In conclusion, he praised and thanked the governor-general and other officials in the Province of Gilan for helping the people of Astara.

Legislation

Calculating the Service of Medical Students Based on the Performance of Compulsory Service in War Areas

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the first consultation of the Health Care Commission concerning the Bill To Calculate the Service of Medical Students (Interns) Who Have Performed Compulsory Service in War Areas Based on Relevant Legislation as Part of the Service Outside the Center or Service of Physicians and Paramedicals, whose general form was approved.

Article 1 of this bill says: The period of service of those medical students (interns) who performed compulsory service in wartime based on relevant legislation can be counted, provided it was not counted as part of the internship period, as part of the period of service outside the center under the Physicians and Paramedical Service Law (as appropriate).

Amendments to Articles of the Airline Installations Law

The next item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Housing and Urban Construction Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Articles from the Islamic Republic of Iran Airline Installations Law, the general form of which was approved by the Majles.

The amendment to Article 5 says:

Article 5: As the only authority authorized to sign agreements and letters of authorization between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries, with the right to operate aircraft to transport people and objects using the wages included in the contracts, agreements and letters of authorization signed between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other nations pertaining to the establishment of airline services, the National Airline Organization is hereby transferred to the Islamic Republic of Iran Airline Company. If the Islamic Republic of Iran Airline Company fails to declare its readiness to provide airline services within six months, the National Airline Organization is authorized to give the relevant operational authority serving the nations in the region to the National Airline Services Company (ASMAN) only.

Note 2: The Iranian airline institutions, with the exception of the Islamic Republic of Iran Airline Company, which operates under pertinent regulations and conducts flight operations, and also the other Iranian Iranian airline institutions, which are formed in the future observing the License Law or the necessary letter of authorization, may transport passengers and freight or make any other kind of commercial flight using aircraft weighing a maximum of 115,000 kg for passenger aircraft and a maximum of 200,000 kg for freight aircraft.

Amendment to Majles Internal Guidelines

The third item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Majles Internal Guidelines Commission concerning the Motion To Add Two Notes to Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, the general form of which was approved.

Article 1 of the motion states: The following two notes are added as Notes 2 and 3 to Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines:

Note 2: At the request of the Article 90 Commission, the grace period provided in the above article may be extended to a maximum of two months.

Note 3: At the time it invites the relevant minister and the deputy or deputies who have asked a question or questions, the Specialist Commission is required to invite the Articles 88 and 90 Commission to send a representative to the Specialist Commission, and if the need is announced, the Articles 88 and 90 Commission must provide the relevant commission with the detailed proceedings on the requested documents.

Women's Affairs Commission

The fourth item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Internal Guidelines Commission concerning the Motion To Append a Note to Article 42 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, the general form of which was not approved and was rejected.

It is worth mentioning that Article 1 of the motion states:

Note: The special commission for dealing with women's affairs will be added to the above commissions as the Special Commission for Women's and Family Affairs.

The number of members of the special commission will be a minimum of seven persons and a maximum of 12, a majority of which must be women Majles deputies, and these may be women Majles deputies from other commissions.

Name Change for Economic Affairs Commission

The next item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation concerning the Motion to change the name of the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission given in Paragraph 4 Article 42 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, the general form of which was approved.

Prohibition on Increasing Treatment Tariff Costs

The final item on the agenda was the Motion Prohibiting Increasing Treatment Tariff Costs, whose continued consideration was postponed to the next session of the Majles.

Ministry of Housing Comments on Culture and Welfare Issues in Vavan Housing Development

On 6/21/1372 [12 September 1993], when the report on personal meetings between the Tehran deputies and the public was published in the newspaper, Mr. Sara'i, in a meeting with Ms. Fayazbakhsh, the respected deputy from Tehran, discussed culture and welfare issues in Vavan Housing Development. In this same connection the public relations office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development sent an answer to us, which we print verbatim below for our esteemed readers:

1. Based on the decision taken by the respected authorities in the government at the time, under the Normalization Project a number of deprived people and their affiliates were housed in 192 housing units in the development under the supervision of the government's elected representative and with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior, and that company had no involvement in this matter.

2. Mr. Sara'i's statements concerning the sale of paternal land and vehicles to procure welfare resources in Vavan development were untrue. The truth of the matter is that the company's former board of directors, from the time of the aforementioned party's first arrival in the development, provided him with a Land Rover and a housing villa without receiving any funds in compensation. He also bought a parcel of land from the company in his wife's name at the government rate, and using materials obtained from the company at the government price he built a villa, which he also sold on the free market.

3. Concerning cultural activities, although these affairs are not the responsibility of the board of directors, at Mr. Sara'i's request we installed a device for the sale of religious tapes and books and to broadcast the voice of the Glorious Koran in the development's central square and made it available to him, but unfortunately, not only was it not used for Islamic culture and propaganda, but it was also converted to a stand for the sale of newspapers, cigarettes, chocolates, ice cream and drinks (the documents are available in the public relations office).

4. Concerning the cultural poverty that was mentioned, although the provision of suitable procedures for decreasing poverty in the developments on the city fringes is the responsibility of the relevant organizations, the Vavan Company considered this important matter in design and building construction, and the construction of mosques and passion play stages in the development is an example of that. This company is also willing now to cooperate in any way with the appropriate organizations to increase cultural activities.

5. In the area of providing health care, education, welfare and service resources, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health Care and Treatment, the Vavan Company has designed four health care centers, one of which is now providing services and two others of which are now being completed. A dialysis center is being built with the cooperation of the Dialysis Patients Society.

   In addition, the aforementioned company has built and put into operation about 12 schools at various academic levels, a teacher college, two gyms, a police station, a post, telegraph and telephone center, and a significant number of commercial centers, small markets and stores. In accordance with the needs of various neighborhoods in the development, a large number of other cultural, sports, treatment and welfare, administrative and commercial centers are also being built and implemented.

6. Concerning the cutoff of water in the development, in view of the consumer bills of the residents, it is noted that the average water consumption of some families in the city in the summer was higher than the average family consumption in Tehran, and in view of the fact that the water in the development is procured by the company out of existing wells, we have had water cutoffs on some days for a limited time until the water reserves could be filled or because of an electrical blackout. It is also necessary to mention that the water in the development is chlorinated after it is extracted, filtered, and purified, is completely hygienic, and has been approved by the region's health centers.

7. Concerning the green space, which he said is on the verge of disappearing, it is necessary to mention that to date more than 20 hectares of green space and various parks have been constructed in the development. In these areas more than 600,000 adult trees and 1 million saplings and tree seeds have been planted, and 40 million rials is spent monthly on water to maintain them.

In conclusion, it is necessary to mention that the responsibility of the officials of the company, as a builder of developments, ends with the construction and delivery of cultural, welfare and service units, and when these centers are delivered to the relevant organizations, their planning procedures and operations are out of this company's hands. While this company is willing to provide any kind of cooperation and investment to expand cultural activities, it invites the respected reporters from that newspaper and other media to visit the development and see the work that has been done firsthand. At that time we are sure that they will make a more correct judgement of Vavan development.

* 29 Sep

94LA0014A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 30 Sep 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri and the deputies from Tehran, Moghan, Borujerdm, and Orumiyeh gave speeches. Then the speaker commemorated the anniversary of the martyr of the thinker and Islamic intellectual Hasheminezhad, and the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks on Martyr Hasheminezhad

After the talks by the pre-agenda speakers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri gave a speech. During the speech he said: I commemorate the anniversary of the martyrdom of the great crusader and capable preacher Martyr Hasheminezhad, who was a voice speaking for Islam before the triumph of the revolution, during the time of the uprising and after the triumph of the revolution, who stood in opposition to the deviation, hypocrisy and the liberals until he was martyred and finally elevated to exalted status of martyr in the fires of the rancor of hypocrisy and the hypocrites.

Marziyeh Vahid-Dastjerdi, Deputy From Tehran

We deputies must think about how to supervise the government organizations as much as possible.

Th first pre-agenda speaker was Ms. Vahid-Dastjerdi, deputy from Tehran. In her speech she commemorated Sacred Defense Week. She said: Today, with all these sacrifices, and despite all the problems and obstacles, we are busy planning and rebuilding for the future with full political control and independence, and what a bad and entangling fate this has become for our oppressive and aggressor rival. These days the government of Iraq is in bad and ultimately humiliating circumstances, to the extent that with the violation of its independence and government authority its aircraft do not even have the right to fly over some geographical areas.

She added: To protect the achievements of this sacred defense and continue the spirit of seeking martyrdom and sacrifice in nonwartime, we must make use of two effective levers, one is self-construction and continuing the revolutionary culture and the other is seeing to the needs of the deprived and creating Islamic justice.

She then discussed His Holiness 'Ali's advice about dealing with those subject to one's rule. He said: In view of the valuable statements from His Holiness 'Ali, who will be the model for all Islamic governments and rulers as long as the world is the world, let us see to what extent our performance, especially with regard to the deprived and needy, conforms to these emphatic commands. What involves and occupies us today, whether we are deputies, servants of the nation or executive government officials, is that we think that only a comprehensive perspective, seeing large problems and providing solutions to these problems, is sufficient, and therefore we think that at the end of the First Five-Year Plan or the Second Five-Year Plan or the Third Five-Year Plan, the problems of these suffering people will be solved. The question, however, is what quick ideas ought to be implemented today to alleviate their current deprivation, and who is responsible for dealing with the pains and needs they have today?

The deputy from Tehran continued: Today who is responsible for the public dissatisfaction with the government organizations? Why don't they give answers to clients in the offices? Why is there no supervision of the work of government organizations? When the people are treated badly and with indifference, what official becomes angry and what system of encouragement and punishment supervises?

Ms. Vahid-Dastjerdi addressed the Majles deputies. She said: A few days of our term as deputies has passed, and the rest is passing. As their servants, what answer do we have for the people and their demands, needs and pains? The day when we will meet God is not far off. What kind of an excuse will be accepted when we can only say that we made laws, but they were not properly implemented? Didn't the Imam (peace be upon him) say that there is no difference between your great and small virtues?

There is no difference between our comprehensive view and dealing with the current situation of the deprived and needy and what is being done in society with the people. Prices are increasing every day, and there is no supervision over the setting of rates. What happened to that Consumer Protection Law that was before the Council of Ministers? By God and our great 'Ali, we are responsible before the people for the blood spilled in the Islamic revolution, and we are responsible before the war veterans, the martyrs, the former prisoners of war, the families of martyrs, before the oppressed nation and those who sacrificed and suffered, for the blood spilled during the eight years of sacred defense.

Isn't supervision a major dimension of Majles activity? In these several months we have been in the respected Majles, so many complete and progressive laws have been enacted, and many more will also be passed, but what calamities befall them in the implementation? Who will answer to the dissatisfaction?

Brother and sister deputies, we must think about how to supervise the government organizations as much as possible, and we must identify, make known and punish anyone in any position or place who is indifferent to the people, or who, God forbid, treats them with disrespect, is not committed to solving the problems of the people or who even puts stones in their pathway.

She emphasized: Why does everyone do what he wants to do, wherever he is and no matter what desk he sits behind, without any fear or worry about the consequences of what he is doing and without asking whether or not it makes the responsibilities of us deputies heavier

and whether or not it creates the need for a general supervision mobilization? We are not governing from an Islamic perspective on government. The government must exist to serve the people, to please them and to solve their problems in a coordinated and skilled system.

Indeed, the people are no longer shouting about their treatment at the hands of the government organizations, they are moaning, where is the bottleneck? Why isn't good use made of all these budgets and resources, and all this planning and working around the clock? The executive officials must sense their responsibility. There is no responsibility in our government and there is no official position. The suffering of those who are needy and in pain penetrates the flesh, the skin, and the bones. After dealing with that one must evaluate their needs and address them.

The deputy from Tehran explained that the people have many problems. She said: As one of many examples, I warn Mr. Najafi, the minister of education and training, about the nonprofit schools and the lack of supervision over their work. Mr. minister, who is responsible for collecting these enormous tuitions from the nation on behalf of the nonprofit schools, whose name has nothing to do with their nature? Who has been employed to teach in these schools? Even if they hired university professors, it still wouldn't be this much.

Mr. Minister, you are responsible before God. If you do not know, you should know and you must supervise. If you know and if this kind of extortion is taking place with your knowledge, then answer for it. At the same time, is supervision also being done for the work of the schools, both from the academic perspective and from the point of view of Islamic culture? Yesterday's government schools have today become people's schools and sometimes they charge 50,000 to 60,000 tomans. Why this much, and for what? Are the expenditure ledgers of these schools being supervised from above? The ministry itself even pays the salaries at these kinds of schools. Then what are they doing with all this money they take from the student?

In conclusion she thanked the minister of agriculture for holding the academic congress inside this ministry.

Firuz Ahmadi, Deputy From Moghan

Our greatest responsibility as trustees of the people is to plant the idea of seeking causes in the minds of society's officials.

The next speaker was Ahmadi, from the Moghan electoral district. During his speech he discussed the plot by America and Israel to destroy Muslims. He said: America, dreaming of an attack on the new world order, has reached out to destroy the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him). The intensity of the Great Satan's anger and that of bloodthirsty Israel shows that Muslims have battered their rotten bodies. Today we must be more aware than at any other time and understand the sensitive situation in the world. We must give heart and courage to the oppressed people of the world, so that we will be able to purge America's filthy presence with unity and leadership and by clinging to the divine line to the heart of Islam.

He added: Our revolution came in such a storm that it took power in the world by reflecting the collapse of American imperialism. It gave the power to rule on earth to the oppressed people. One of the government's basic problems is to reform the nation's administrative structure. It is not worthy of the Majles to blame a few ministers or executive officials for a short time every year for all the shortcomings, while ignoring the main causes.

Our greatest responsibility as trustees of the people is to plant the idea of seeking causes in the minds of society's officials. Our system of management must be like a human body, working lawfully and with coordination and unity, with every member playing its role in the best way. Otherwise, every year we will see a series of the same things being repeated and we will not find a new plan and way of looking at things.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Moghan noted: The enemies of Islam have come forward today waging psychological warfare with the aim of subjugating ideas. American experts are writing to define the domain of ideas. The aim is not to occupy and take over another country, but to undermine the legitimacy of its political leadership. The only territory that has to be occupied is the 15 centimeters between the ears of human beings.

He added: If we want to fight the enemy's cultural invasion, our experts and socially aware people should be asking why the enemy's model is more attractive, and why the Western culture of showing off is showing itself in a Muslim family. Where do the reasons and the roots for these beliefs arise, and how should these kinds of beliefs be dealt with? Instead of having the cultural invasion, our educational and social experts must make a fist of the hand that has been open to receive. Indeed, a superficial and unworthy encounter with the cultural beliefs of the people not only has no effect, it also has negative consequences.

Continuing his talk, he asked for aid and cooperation from the minister of culture and higher education in creating an agricultural college in Parsabad, from the Ministry of Energy concerning the area's bad drinking water, and from the minister of the interior in the selection of a new governor-general for Ardebil.

He then condemned the aggression against the soil of Karabakh. He asked for cooperation from the supervisor of the Physical Training Organization in the procurement of sports resources in the area, from the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade in dealing with problems with roads in the deprived rural areas, from the minister of health care concerning the construction of a hospital, from customs officials about strengthening the customs office at Bileh Savar, and from the Ministry of Roads and Transportation in dealing with the problems with roads in Moghan's Chehel Nekeh.

Hadi Khatami, Deputy From Borujerd

He criticized the positions of the area's political, police, and judicial officials.

Another pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Hadi Khatami, deputy from Borujerd. He commemorated the splendid Sacred Defense Week, and continued: Appointing a committed political official in the province of Lorestan and plots to identify exceptional elements not only astonished this servant and the other deputies from the province, it caused anxiety for the people of this province, especially in Borujerd. They are asking if it is possible for a province without any kind of law to continue its political, social, intellectual, and cultural life with lawless officials.

He added: An example is the transfer of the city mayor who should answer for many of the fires and costly losses during the few years of his term as mayor of this municipality, which are too high to be counted. Based on their close ties to the governor-general, they have used a trick and appointed another corrupt person in his place!

He called upon the minister of the interior to issue an order stopping dismissals and appointments, to prevent any possible plotting or conflict before appointing a new supervisor for the governor-general's office.

Mr. Khatami said: Prior to the appointment of the new political supervisor, any kind of appointment or dismissal of exceptional elements was thought to originate with the deputies and led to angry positions by rebellious people against deputies and government leaders. This became apparent during a visit by Engineer Bankdar to the municipality of Borujerd for an inspection of this municipality's sports and physical education facilities, when he was met with a savage armed attack and evil and shameful tactics on the part of the official in charge of the governor's political office, officials guarding the municipality as representatives of the district governor's office and the governor's office, the dastardly commander of the police force, and the deputy police commander. They attacked him and harassed him so much in the streets that he and his companions, fearing for their lives, left the city at night. Despite the fact that this noble government servant attracted his aware fellow citizens like moths to a flame, he felt insecure and that his life was in danger. While saying "indeed I work on your behalf in the noble government" [unattributed Arabic quote] after hours of fear and concern, he condemned any kind of disruption and reaction and returned to his headquarters at night after traveling some distance.

He added: Unfortunately, is the judicial trial, as in the past, supposed to protect those rebellious people? Here it is necessary to say that if the disorderly circumstances and conditions at judicial trials in the province of Lorestan had taken place without secrecy or difficulty, assuredly with the attention of His Holiness Ayatollah Yazdi, chief of the judiciary and the respected national chief prosecutor, there would be no need for a reminder from me.

Now, however, when the disruptive conditions are from the past, the personal positions are clear and there are factional collisions between the courts and the prosecutors, the things that happened in the past definitely deserve investigation. It goes without saying that if I have been and remain patient to allow the benefit of the doubt, even though "there is a speck in my eye and a lump in my throat" [unattributed Arabic quote], ultimately if this situation continues, I will make my final decision.

Beytollah Ja'fari, Deputy From Orumiyeh

Spreading the Rich Culture of Islam Is a Primary Necessity

The final pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mr. Beytollah Ja'fari, deputy from Orumiyeh. He discussed Sacred Defense Week and the reopening of the schools. He said: The Iranian nation must always guard and appreciate the bravery of those who were victorious in oppression and exile, such as their leader the prince of martyrs and his loyal companions, who fought against all infidelity.

He described the culture of Islamic Iran as one of freedom and sacrifice and added: The Great Satan will definitely be defeated every time it tries to use tricks to plot against this nation.

He emphasized: It is these fruitful youth of Islam who will assure the death of the Great Satan everywhere in the world.

Mr. Ja'fari explained: It is incumbent upon the nation's officials to centralize policymaking in this regard, and to keep these noble and martyr-nurturing people more than before on the world's battlefields of truth against lies.

The deputy from Orumiyeh discussed the enemy's cultural invasion. He said: It is a primary necessity to spread the rich culture of Islam, the Koran, and the people of the house of God (peace be upon them). In this regard the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and the Islamic Propaganda Organization have the primary role, and they must be made stronger every day by the government and the Majles.

Concerning inflation and high prices, he said: The existing discrimination is salt on the swelling public economic wound. All kinds of pressure must not be loaded on the backs of the deprived in the form of high prices and on the pretext of economic adjustment.

Mr. Ja'fari explained: High positions of authority must be given to those who themselves believe in the Imam's line and the exalted leader, based on establishing public welfare and showing concern for the conditions of oppressed people. These positions must not be given to

people who take their models from Germany and Japan and who without concern for the capabilities of the war-weary people, set out every day to impose more pressure on oppressed people.

Then the deputy from Orumiyeh discussed the problems and difficulties in his electoral district. He said: The wage problems for teachers and staff with high school educations and higher have not yet been solved. I call upon the Interests Discernment Council to make efforts to solve this problem as quickly as possible.

He also issued memos to the officials in charge concerning the problems of farmers and the failure to buy their crops, the construction and completion of roads in West Azerbaijan, especially Martyr Kalantari Road, raising the level of management and improving the quality of province managers, procuring fuel that will be needed by the people in winter, and building dams on Orumiyeh's swelling rivers.

Legislation

Single-Urgency Motion Prohibiting Increases in Treatment Tariffs

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Welfare Commission concerning the Single-Urgency Motion Prohibiting Increases in Treatment Tariffs (it is worth mentioning that this motion was tabled for six months).

The Majles Welfare Commission unanimously rejected this motion. The most important reasons for the rejection were given by the commission expert.

1. It would create a financial burden and is in conflict with Article 75 of the Constitution.
2. The Economic Council has the responsibility of setting tariffs.
3. If tariff amounts returned to the levels of previous years, the hospitals would definitely stagnate under the revenue cuts, and there would be no solution other than either to shut down or reduce services.
4. Implementation of this proposal would mean that patients without resources would have to go to private hospitals, which would impose higher costs on them.
5. Implementation of this proposal would lead to the closure of teaching hospitals.

After talks by supporters and opponents of the rejection, the general form of the motion was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

Motion To Set a Quota for Women in Admissions as Assistants in Medical Specialties

The next item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Welfare Commission concerning the proposed Motion: To Set a Quota for Women in Admissions as Assistants in Medical Specialties, of which Article 1 and its note were approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education is required to allocate to female physicians in the written selection of assistants a minimum of 25 percent admissions as assistants in the fields of neurosurgery, urology, orthopedics, eyes, ears, nose and throat, radiology and psychiatry, and, if there are applicants, a 5-percent quota in general internal and cardiac surgery.

Note: Graduates from these fields, whether single or married, will be obligated after graduation to continue rendering lawful service in deprived and needy areas in accordance with the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education's program.

Law Transferring School Health Supervisors

The final item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Welfare Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Article 1 of the Law Transferring School Health Supervisors to Educational Units Affiliated With the Ministry of Education and Training enacted 9/12/1370 [3 December 1991], continued consideration of which was postponed to the next session.

It is worth mentioning that concerning this motion, 2,000 health school supervisors who were trained in advanced health care schools will be transferred from the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education to the Ministry of Education and Training.

Mohammad Khan Presented as Minister of Finance

Letter from the president of the republic to the Majles concerning the presentation of the new minister of finance:

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Mr. Nateq-Nuri, respected speaker of the Majles, based on Article 133 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Morteza Mohammad Khan, in view of his competence and his record, is hereby presented to take over the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, subject to a vote of confidence from the Majles.

Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the republic

It is worth mentioning that after reading this, a number of deputies shouted out in opposition and the Majles speaker said: Leave it until next week. Go back to work, leave it until later.

Majles Notes

Deputy From Sanandaj Resigns

Mr. Mohammad Reza Rahimi, deputy from Sanandaj, has resigned from his position as deputy in a letter to the speaker of the Majles.

After this letter was read a number of deputies cried out "opposition, opposition" in loud voices. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri said: We will not discuss this today, we are only announcing receipt of the letter. We will put it on the next session's agenda. The reason for the resignation is that he applied to take over as governor-general of Kordestan.

Majles Speaker Explains Rejection of Bill Authorizing Transplant of Body Organs of Deceased People

The speaker of the Majles discussed the rejection by the deputies of the Bill Authorizing the Transplant of Organs From the Bodies of Deceased People in Special Situations. He said: This motion was portrayed on the outside in such a way that even those who transplant kidneys and the like thought that what they were doing was also rejected. Consequently a number of people stopped working, although these things have nothing to do with each other. The things they were doing were according to regulations and are also authorized to do remain lawful. This is another matter. The respected physicians should not hesitate to do their work.

* 3 Oct

94L0017A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 4 Oct 93 p 5

[Excerpt] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday and the deputies from Behshahr, Khorramshahr, Gonbad, and Ardebil gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks

After the speeches by the pre-agenda speakers, the Majles speaker discussed the presentation of Mohammad Khan as minister of financial affairs. He said: As you know, last week the president of the republic presented Mr. Mohammad Khan as minister of economic and financial affairs, and this is on the Majles agenda for this Wednesday.

He added: The time needed to consider one or several ministers is half the time that was allocated to study the entire cabinet. We must allocate about seven and one-half hours for that, and the matter must be studied in two sessions. Therefore the Majles will meet in public session on Wednesday morning and afternoon.

Mohammad Hasan Jannebidi, Deputy From Bushehr

If we are not vigilant, the cultural invasion will destroy us. [Passages omitted on praising Imam Khomeyni, condemning the United States and Israel]

Yunes Mohammadi, Deputy From Khorramshahr

The war refugees have endured 13 years of homelessness and have lost their identity.

The next speaker was Mohammadi, deputy from Khorramshahr. He discussed Sacred Defense Week. [passages omitted on Defense Week and military accomplishments of country]

Mohammadi discussed the accomplishments of several ministries in the reconstruction. He said: The Ministry of Petroleum has been quite successful rebuilding the oil, gas, and petrochemical industries throughout the country. Using Iranian manpower it has quickly rebuilt huge oil installations, and we hope that with the reopening of the war-stricken cities in the south and west of the country it will be able to complete its services.

He added: The Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has rebuilt postal and communications installations, most of the time with capacities higher than they had before the war. Since the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] in the province of Khuzestan, 102,832 telephones per year have been installed, and in addition 57 telephone centers, 84 rural telephone offices, and 24 post offices have been prepared and put into public service.

The Ministry of Energy has also rebuilt most of the electrical networks and installations and it has been quite successful in the war-stricken areas. God willing, by the end of this year the rest of Khorramshahr, which has been deprived of electrical power, will have it.

He said that one of the major problems in Khorramshahr is the city's water drainage and sewage. He said: In the construction of roads, circulation of water and delivering electrical power to rural areas the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade has provided valuable services, but the important problem is the failure to pay loss reparations for the date grower. The Ministry of Roads and Transportation has also done great things. The reconstruction of the bridge and port of Khorramshahr and the Abadan airport are huge tasks.

He described the reconstruction and start-up of the Khorramshahr railroad station as basic, and noted: The reconstruction of the hospital and schools in Khorramshahr is going well. All of these activities are especially indebted to the persistence and effort of Engineer Mirzadeh and his colleagues. He emphasized supervision of the work of subordinates and said: Since the behavior of several members of the Khorramshahr, Abadan or Qasr-e Shirin reconstruction staffs has caused profound public concern and unhappiness and is disturbing them and they are now pessimistic, my plea is that the wrongdoers be identified and dealt with decisively.

Because of the bad behavior of a few people, all of this toil and effort is going to waste. Refugees from the imposed war are living in many places belonging to various government organizations and groups. Unfortunately, recently

both the reconstruction staff and the various government organizations are pressuring them to evacuate these places, yet their homes have either not yet been rebuilt, have not yet been put on the comprehensive program or they are in prohibited areas. I ask that they be given a grace period so that they can return to their cities with glory, not under pressure and compulsion.

He explained: So far in Khorramshahr 27,500 files have been prepared for land requests, and I hope that the preparation of the land will take place quickly.

In conclusion he called upon officials to pursue seriously the implementation of Resolution 598.

Atrak Tayar, Deputy From Gonbad

The base for the cultural invasion must be destroyed by drying up the roots of cultural and economic poverty.

The third pre-agenda Majles speaker was Atrak Tayar, deputy from Gonbad. During his talk he said: In economic, social and cultural development, with infrastructure planning throughout society along with just distribution of national income and making use of economic capabilities and capacities and the potential resources in every area, we will be able to reach our sacred goals more quickly by deepening them.

Concerning economic adjustment, the existing inflation has created many problems for society's vulnerable classes, so that the people enduring a not-so-favorable economic situation arising from their capable will bring the government's programs to fruition.

He added: Therefore, in circumstances where most of society is undergoing the hardship of the period of economic adjustment, one must acknowledge that the concentration of society's wealth in the hands of a very small group of people will do serious damage to the establishment of social justice throughout our Islamic land.

He noted: Under Article 44 of the Constitution, to establish economic equilibrium and prevent the concentration of wealth in the hands of a special group, practical government support for the cooperative sector can be a very useful lever to transfer the nation's means and resources to society's vulnerable classes in the establishment of social justice and to give stability to the nation's economic and social development programs.

In the same regard he noted: The reality must be accepted that in the special conditions of industrial nations, they are widening the gap every minute and every hour between themselves and us with increasing progress at a very fast and lightning pace. Therefore, with an exact understanding of our resources and capabilities, we will be more accurate in determining the true focus of development. Changing direction and adopting conflicting methods will definitely take opportunities for progress away from us.

He discussed the capabilities of the agricultural sector in our country. He said: In view of the weak elements of its power, the agricultural sector with its existing capacities and resources has a brighter future than industry. Our country, in view of its varied climate, has a suitable climate for the growth of any type of crop. With its concerned and committed farmers, its location in a sensitive region and its proximity to markets eager for food products, if there is correct planning and sufficient executive support we will be able to outstrip other nations in the agricultural sector.

Mr. Atrak Tayar discussed the cultural invasion by enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran. He said: What is today called the cultural invasion, or in the words of the exalted leader of the revolution, the cultural surprise attack, is trying seriously to jeopardize our Islamic and national identity and to divert to itself our opportunities for effort and construction. This demands that the nation's officials think about solutions on a broad scale.

He added: The question arises, why is our fruitful and rich culture, which has countless values, unable to stand up against such an invasion?

Definitely, neither the cultural manifestations of the West nor its empty and deceptive attractions will ever overcome our cultural values.

Clearly values derived from economic activities and social problems will motivate society towards ostentation and welfare, which is one of the elements of the appeal of Western cultural manifestations.

The deputy from Gonbad discussed ways to prevent the Western cultural invasion. He said: The base of the cultural invasion must be destroyed all at once by drying up the roots of cultural and economic poverty and establishing social justice in the broad sense of the term.

Tayar, deputy from Gonbad, then discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: In view of the geographic exigencies, the cultural and social characteristics, the economic resources for distribution and the scattered population in the framework of national decisions, the vast region of Gorgan and Gonbad deserves to become a province.

At this time, Gonbad-e Kavus, being the largest agricultural center in Mazandaran, demands more means for the creation of agricultural industries.

Capturing the 600 million cubic meters of water that is now being wasted in the Gorgan and Atrak Rivers, along with converting the dry farming land to irrigated land, will increase the wheat crop by about 350,000 tons. Therefore, let us move more quickly to procure the water needed by the agricultural sector by expediting construction of the Dargiz Dam.

In conclusion, the deputy from Gonbad issued several memos and requests concerning his electoral district. He said: I remind the minister of guidance that to raise the awareness of individuals and society in the region, it is necessary to build cultural schools in the deprived areas and to establish cultural and arts complexes in the

electoral district. I remind the minister of culture and Islamic guidance that the construction of a sports complex is one of the most important needs in the Gonbad region. I expect the province's planning and budget officials to observe justice in allocating credits in the region, and to keep deprivation and the rights of East Mazandaran in mind.

In conclusion he issued a memo to the minister of roads and transportation about lengthening the northern railroad from Gorgan to Gonbad. He also asked the respected president of the republic to visit the eastern part of the province of Mazandaran and put an end to impatient public expectations.

Nuroldin No'i-Aqdam, Deputy From Ardebil

The deputy from Ardebil called for implementation of the Law To Establish the Province of Ardebil.

The final speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mr. No'i-Aqdam, deputy from Ardebil. In part of his speech he discussed the Majles approval of the third consultation on the Law To Establish the Province of Ardebil and its approval by the Guardian Council with the signature of the president of the republic for implementation by all ministries, groups and organizations. He said: On 14 Khordad 1372 [4 June 1993] and on the anniversary of the death of the Imam (peace be upon him), at a meeting of officials from the offices of the province of Ardebil the governor-general of the province of East Azerbaijan introduced himself as the new supervisor of the governor-general's office of Ardebil, a job he will perform while retaining his current position. Since that day, because of the accumulation of the work he had, in the four months since he was presented he has not been able to work 10 days in the province of Ardebil.

He added: The note under Article 1 of the Law To Establish the Province of Ardebil, which allocates the province's resources, assets, and credits as a requirement for starting the new province, has not yet been implemented.

He also discussed the fact that the gentlemen have not yet held any meeting of a province planning committee, which would be in accordance with rules and regulations and would have a useful result for the province. He noted: So far the five-person council chaired by Dr. Habibi, which has the responsibility of supervising the note's proper implementation, has given no answer to the repeated questions from deputies and area officials concerning the note's implementation.

The deputy from Ardebil also added in this regard: We are worried about the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget for various province organizations because the province's Plan and Budget Organization definitely has not yet been started, and in view of the special concern in the Plan and Budget Organization, especially on the part of Mr. Zanjani, we regret the fact that in the book called the Second Five-Year Development Plan, the province of Ardebil is absolutely ignored in every dimension.

In conclusion, Mr. No'i-Aqdam called for more attention and concern on the part of officials in the selection of someone as governor-general of Ardebil. He noted: In view of the problems in the province of Ardebil, the governor-general of this province, who will begin his job with zero resources, must be someone with strong executive experience who has the complete support of the Council of Ministers, is regarded kindly by the president of the republic, has the support of the deputies from the province and has the ability to carefully implement the note under Article 1 of the Law To Establish the Province of Ardebil. He must distance himself from politics and factionalism, must have love and concern for the region and must take positive steps with full coordination to alleviate the limitations that have been imposed on the province during the past 30 years.

Legislation

Law Transferring School Health Supervisors to the Ministry of Education and Training

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the first consultation of the Health Care Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Article 1 of the Law Transferring School Health Supervisors to the Educational Units Affiliated with the Ministry of Education and Training, enacted 9/12/1370 [3 December 1991], the general form of which was approved.

It is worth mentioning that based on Article 1 of the motion:

"All school health supervisors who were trained in advanced health care schools will be transferred from the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education to the Ministry of Education and Training."

Amendment to Paragraph B, Note 2 of the Budget Law of 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]

The next item on the agenda was the Bill To Amend Paragraph B, Note 2 of the National Budget Law of 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] (the budget for government companies), which was presented by the government as a very urgent motion.

The government's representative Mr. Shams discussed the motion's very urgent status. He said: In Note 2 of the Budget Law for the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994], the respected Majles required the government to present the budget bill for government companies by the end of the month of Khordad [21 June] and the Majles must also approve it by the end of the month of Shahrivar [22 September]. Likewise, the government companies will be authorized to spend six-twelths of the budget enacted for the year 1372, and their work will be paid for under the new budget for the second six months [23

September 1993-20 March 1994]. Unfortunately, due to the problems that existed, the amendment to the government companies budget was presented to the Majles late and it is now being discussed in the proper commission. The reason this bill is being presented as a very urgent motion is so that by the time it is approved the government companies will have a lawful budget to use and their work will not be disrupted. If the bill's very urgent status is not approved, from now until the bill is approved our Government Companies Budget Bill will have legal problems.

After talks by an opponent and a supporter, the bill's very urgent status was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

Results of Mr. Shakhesi's Question to the Minister of Energy

The third item on the agenda was the report from the Constitution Articles 90 and 88 Commission concerning Mr. Hasan Shakhesi's question to the respected minister of energy, and the commission determined that the minister's answer was satisfactory. At the same time the deputy from Astaneh Ashrafieh was satisfied with the minister's answer. There was also the report from the Articles 90 and 88 Commission concerning the question from the respected deputy from Arak to the respected minister of heavy industries concerning the sale of the Arak Nur and Aluminum plants, and the commission announced the results of its research as follows:

1. To realize the goals of the Islamic Republic's First Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan and to implement Paragraph 37 of the Four Policies in Part 1 of this law, the respected Council of Ministers has approved the transfer of shares belonging to the government and government organizations and companies. This is to improve the work done through these activities, to decrease the government's involvement in unnecessary economic and service activities and also to create economic equilibrium and to make the best use of the nation's resources.

   Under Paragraph 1 of the measure enacted 11/20/1371 [9 February 1993], the Ministry of Heavy Industries is required to sell on the stock market a maximum of 67 percent of the shares of the Arak Sheet Aluminum Company, and this ministry, in accordance with its prerogatives, is making a single sale of 67 percent of the shares of the above company through the stock market. Since the measure enacted by the respected Council of Ministers set no requirement on the method of selling the 67 percent of the shares on the stock market, whether in a single sale or as parcels, the sale of the 67 percent of the shares of the aforementioned company was therefore done as a single sale, and in this matter there was no violation of regulations.

2. In accordance with legal regulations, the Ministry of Heavy Industries was authorized to sell the aforementioned company for installment payments, but the sale by installments had to be done through an agency and the buyers had to be informed. Since the above requirements were not met, the answer to this part of the question is not satisfactory.

3. The manner of the sale and marketing of the 67 percent of shares of the aforementioned factories in a single sale at a base price of 6,500 rials per share was determined in prior negotiations. The contract providing for specific installment payments was carried out. The buyer is named 'Ali Akbar Mahdavi, and his Iranian citizenship was confirmed by the Iran Industrial Development and New Construction Organization. The answer to Paragraph 3 was therefore determined to be satisfactory.

Bill Authorizing the Sale of Purchased Automobiles

The next item on the agenda was the Bill Authorizing the Sale of Automobiles Purchased under Paragraph 2, Note 8 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] National Budget Law, which was submitted as a very urgent motion. The government's representative discussed the motion's very urgent status. He said: In the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] National Budget Law an item was proposed and approved by vote. Under this law 3 percent of the budget of the Ministry of Education and Training will be spent to buy minibuses for rahnema'i [at this level, students decide which discipline they wish to study] and middle schools concentrated in the rural areas. This was a practical thing to do and about 700 minibuses were purchased, which we are distributing in the rural areas. To do this work it is necessary that they have 700 Ministry of Education and Training drivers in order to be able to serve the students with the minibuses. In the government it was proposed that instead of hiring 700 people, we transfer these minibuses to individuals who will work for five years in the Ministry of Education and Training. Doing this would be in keeping with the Manpower Adjustment Law and would also reduce the cost of operating a minibus traveling in rural areas. Moreover, the individuals would be maintaining and caring for a vehicle that belongs to them and after five years the transfer would be enacted. It was proposed that this very urgent status be approved by the Majles so that the purchased minibuses could be transferred to individuals.

After talks by opponent and supporter, the bill's very urgent status was put to a vote and was approved.

National Public Accounting Law Amended

The fifth item on the agenda was the motion to amend Article Four of the National Public Accounting Law, which was presented as an urgent motion.

In discussing this motion, 'Ali Kamyar said:

Under Note 2 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] National Budget Law, the government was required to present a budget for the government companies in the month of Khordad [22 May-21 June]. It was previously explained that the Accounting Court Commission was responsible for dealing with the budget for the government companies. The reason that the brothers from Plan and Budget gave was that the government companies are avoiding submitting their accounts, and they justify this by saying that they do not know whether they are government companies or not. The final result is this motion, which we are presenting to the Majles.

The explanation that the government companies have in the law is only in Article 4 of the Public Accounting Law. In view of the problems that are in Article 4, some companies are using Article 4 to say that they cannot turn in their accounts. Of 1,507 government companies, the government has submitted only 400 to the Majles, meaning that 1,100 companies are in an unspecified status right now and are not part of the budget amendment. To prevent this issue from developing in this form in the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] National Budget Law, we presented this motion so that the Majles can determine the status of the government companies and no government will come and say it is not a government company.

Because there was no opposition to the motion's urgent status, the motion's urgent status was thus put to a vote and approved.

Motion To Issue Deeds Covered by Rural Land Reforms

The report from the Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission concerning the Motion To Issue Deeds Covered by Rural and Urban Land Reforms (returned from the Guardian Council) was the next item on the agenda, and the commission's amendment was approved.

In Article 1 this phrase was amended: "Five percent of what is provided in the annual budget will be spent to equip the National Deeds and Registry Organization."

Formerly in Article 1, which was challenged by the Guardian Council, it said: "As of the date of this law's enactment the Registry Organization is required to issue deeds on lands subject to land reforms in the eligible cities and rural areas."

Motion To Hire Majles Workers

The final item on the agenda was the report from the joint commission (Administrative and Employment Affairs and Accounting Court) concerning the Motion To Hire Majles Workers (returned from the Guardian Council), and the commission's amendment was approved by the deputies.

Article 1 of the motion formerly said: "Employment affairs for hires of the Majles and the Guardian Council, to be referred to henceforth in this law as the Majles." The phrase "Guardian Council" was a problem for this organization and it announced the view that the Guardian Council is not subject to this law and therefore the name "Guardian Council" was deleted from the law.

In Article 13 these few lines were deleted to gain the Guardian Council's approval: "Likewise, handicapped or invalid children who are unable to work will receive aid for life from the Children's Expense Fund, while observing other regulations."

Likewise the note to Article 16 was deleted in the following form:

"Note: If the pension for retirement or disability or heir's pension (the total amount paid to the heirs) exceeds the maximum amount given in Article 16 of the Uniform Payments Law, four-fifths of the amount in excess of the established maximum in the aforementioned article will be payable.

Weekly Agenda for Commission Meetings

Introduction: What follows below is the agenda for the weekly meetings of the Majles commissions from 7/10/1372 to 7/14/1372 [2-6 October 1993], the most important parts of which we are printing:

Education and Training Commission

Visit to the international exposition

Study of the question from the deputy from Mahabad to the minister of education and training

Economic and Financial Affairs Commission

Study of the Bill Making the Minister of Housing and Urban Construction a Member of the Money and Credit Council

Study of the Bill Providing Family Aid to Working and Retired Women

Plan and Budget Commission

Study of the overall budget for government companies

Continued consideration of the Bill on the Budget for Government Companies, Banks, and Affiliated Institutions

Judicial and Legislative Affairs Commission

Bill exempting the Martyr Foundation, the 15 Khordad Foundation, Municipalities and Banks From Payment of Court Costs and Authorizing the Use of Their Legal

Representative To Pursue Complaints and Defenses Against Complaints Against Each of these Organizations With the Judicial Authorities.

Health and Welfare Commission

Visits to the Sina and Loqman hospitals

Visit to the international exposition

Agriculture and Rural Development Commission

Motion To Form a Supreme Agricultural Council

Study of the government companies budget

Culture and Higher Education Commission

Proposed Law to Amend Article 3 and Note 1, Article 3 of the Law Sending Students Outside the Country

Talks on higher education issues

* 5 Oct

93LA0018A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Oct 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held a session yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri presiding in which Messrs. 'Alavi, Majidi, Hemmati, Marhaba, and Rashidi, deputies from Borujen and Lordegan, Fasa, Meshkinshahr, Astara, and Marvdasht made speeches. Then the Majles went into session, and the resignation of Mr. Rahimi, the deputy from Sanandaj, was discussed and ratified. What follows is the detailed discussions of the Majles.

Seyyed Abolqasem 'Alavi, Deputy From Borujen and Lordegan

In trade, it is necessary to control the entry of smuggled goods to provide the grounds for the consumption of domestic products at the necessary level.

The first pre-agenda speaker was 'Alavi, from Borujen, who referred to the anniversary of the migration of the Imam from Iraq and said: In the world, we are witnessing the disintegration of the Eastern superpower and the political and economic dealings and struggle of the straw superpower of the West. In this connection, the issue of neither East nor West, Islamic Republic, is achieved.

It is necessary for this nation to join hands to advance the goals of Islam and the serving government and bring this ship to the shore of good fortune.

Referring to the start of the Second Plan, he said: In various chapters success and failure will be examined. In communication, ground, air, telephone, television and other roads, unimaginable work has been done, but in the Second Plan in this connection more investment must be made, which is very important. In agriculture and services, the [Ministry of] Construction Jihad has had great success, but the government must in various dimensions control water and prevent its waste, prepare arable lands at a desirable percentage level, mechanize agriculture, prevent the spoiling of agricultural products and facilitate their use, and in short give priority to the cultivation of goods needed by the society, and the capacity of need and facilitate the export of some products not needed in society and prevent the import of some products that can be produced domestically.

The deputy from Borujen emphasized the increase in the production of protein materials in the country and, describing the operation of education as successful in the First Plan, said: With 17.5 million students, it is necessary to plan to make better use of this force in the future so that the children of our country after completing school are not abandoned with nothing to do. In higher education, too, both in medical and nonmedical education, we have had successes. It is necessary to have plans to expand higher education in small and deprived cities, which were included in the First Economic Development Plan. In treatment, too, we have had relatively good success, but by providing general insurance, expansion of services from large cities to smaller cities, creating incentives for physicians to go to villages, increasing treatment facilities and access to distant regions through creating healthy communication, we shall succeed. He added: In urban development, I should report that with the new changes a number of villages were changed into cities, and because their citizens have no financial aid to change the composition of the village to a city, the government must make more investments in this area in order to be able to give these cities a new municipal composition. In controlling waters and preventing their waste, because a large section of our river sources are in the mountains and run outside the country, it is necessary to prevent the waste of water through water management and the creation of reservoirs and diversionary dams.

'Alavi continued: Our country has sufficient natural gas resources, the use of which for heat and even vehicles is feasible.

The speaker also said: In the issue of employment of villagers and those in small cities and preventing them from migrating to large cities, the creation of factories, incentives for the creation of production workshops, and providing welfare factors in the villages are investments that are necessary to ensure that in the future we do not witness the uncontrolled saturation of large projects. In this connection, it is necessary to invest in identification and excavation and if necessary transfer them to the private sector. In trade, it is necessary, by controlling the import of smuggled goods, to prepare the grounds for domestic production at the necessary level. In fighting narcotics and controlling their sale and use and the rehabilitation of the addicts, prevent them from becoming addicts [sentence as published].

The deputy from Borujen pointed out: In regards to social welfare, especially for the vulnerable stratum, the government must prevent the lack of control in the market by any

means possible, including establishing cooperatives to supply goods and prevent misuse in the market.

In continuation, 'Alavi referred to the problems of the deprived province of Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari and said: The people in my constituency in terms of education at the level of doctoral degree are ranked high in the country, but unfortunately so far in regards to creating higher education for them, nothing has been done, and every year a large number of young people go to the universities of the country and subsequently are absorbed by large cities. In short, in his trip to the region, the president termed it the Switzerland of Iran.

Mohammad Reza Majidi, Deputy From Fasa

Mohammad Reza Majidi, the deputy from Fasa, spoke as the second pre-agenda speaker and said: The people of our Islamic country are under the siege of a horrible storm and a wave of hostilities of the heathens and enemies of Islam for being accused of wanting Islam. The greatest gift that God has granted us is the grand leader of the revolution, who identified and made us note the dangers from the enemy in time.

He added: It is our duty, and that of all the people, to engage with all of our being in a sacred, holy struggle, a cultural holy struggle, a struggle with which to prevent all the cultural invasion of the enemy and not allow our active and young forces and our youth, who are the main investments of this country, to be taken from us. Naturally the main banner carrier and those who must move on the first line of this holy struggle are the grand clerics who mobilize the people by enlightening and expressing the truth of Islam and the dangers and consequences of it.

By putting its finger on our weaknesses and aggrandizing them and by deceiving the youth, the enemy is trying to infiltrate deep within our homes and take away or change our identity and culture.

Majidi emphasized: To protect the country and its growth and construction, we need to create a strong defensive dam and not allow our active and capable manpower to be worn out. The government is engaged in devising the Second Economic Social Development Plan. It is necessary that through complete coordination of the ministries and pursuing the policy of looking at the larger picture we take into consideration the interests of the regime.

He added: The late Imam and also the grand leader of the revolution recommend the growth and development of the country through revitalization of the potential natural resources of the country.

The deputy from Fasa continued: In the Second Plan, we must pay more attention to the main capital of the country, which is its manpower.

He added: The law on the modification of manpower, which is necessary to be implemented, has created worry and anxiety on the part of government employees, especially among those at the service levels. Some organizations have included people with high service at the level of 27 years and more in the modification and have not paid attention to the social effects of this action. One of the ways that steps can be taken is to create cooperative companies for the employees who are subject to the plan. Existing capital is necessary to carry out the work in the form of leasing with the option to buy, which should be placed at their disposal in order to make better use of forces and for their families to have peace of mind.

He added: The policy of transferring the affairs to the people can be a ray of hope for the people, with the people feeling that it is not only in the political and military arenas and with regard to social problems that they must be counted on, but in the areas of production and investment and making use of creativity as well.

The speaker then pointed out: In a visit that we made to one of the domestic industries pavilions at the opening of the international exhibitions, the work that the innovators and craftsmen of the private sector showed was very hopeful, and it is hoped that with more support by the government these dear ones of our Islamic country will be able to achieve more success. But, most unfortunately, some of them complained that the government organizations abandon their production, which is better and much less expensive, and buy from abroad.

He called the supervisory duty of the Majles in preventing this problem very important and pointed out: Because the revenue resources are limited and the needs of the society unlimited, it is necessary, in order to build the country and expand its development, that we make use of competent managers. To identify good managers, we must have clear criteria for evaluation. The competence of a good manager is not in waste, luxury, and spending and only having an active public relations. A good manager is one whose work is less expensive.

Ahmad Hemmati, Deputy From Meshkinshahr

Our people who are fighting hard with economic modifications and the creation of a single foreign currency rate are awaiting a solution.

The third pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Mr. Hemmati, from Meshkinshahr, who said:

In our country, there are two hot slogans that create hope for the noble people: 1) the elimination of poverty and deprivation, and 2) fighting the invasion of foreign and Western culture. Both are sources of life and will ensure the survival of the Islamic revolution in perpetuating the intentions of the Imam and the grand leader.

But as for the elimination of poverty and its effects, undoubtedly, the most important unceasing effort of the government is in trying to eliminate poverty, which is making unmatched progress and in a short period of time will make our beloved country prosper. While thanking this government and the honorable brother, Besharati,

who always meets the deputies with a smiling and happy face, I must say that deprivation still in most areas of the country is intolerable, and many areas of the country, such as Baft and the Arshaq border district of Meshkinshahr, require more support and special attention.

He added: Our martyr-nurturing people want the implementation of the law on the elimination of poverty in its basic forms, and this wish will be achieved when the factories, employment centers, production units, conversion industries, equipped health and treatment centers, and agricultural services find a place in small cities and dead ends. The source of complaints and anxiety for the people of distant small cities is the imbalance in services and employment resources in the poor cities and districts that are truly deprived compared to the cities.

He added: The second issue is the fight against the obscene culture and cultural invasion by foreigners. Thank God, almost all the people of Iran have been kneaded with the lofty Islamic culture, are naturally part of the Islamic culture and naturally hate the obscene Western culture. Unfortunately, a false culture usually is manifested in some government establishments, not from the villages and the people. It seems that if the roots of the false culture and moral corruption are dried up in the administrations, companies, organizations, and exhibitions, for example, if bribery, connections, ethnic tendencies, and factionalism are eliminated in offices, companies, and organizations, the people interested in Islam and the law will be reformed sooner.

In continuation, he pointed out: I ask the honorable officials of the Judicial Branch to seriously investigate the problem concerning a woman in Meshkinshahr who recently was accused of killing her daughter-in-law and for some reason committed suicide in prison, and a person by the name of Hoseyn Saddeqi, who was arrested in this matter and who was beaten almost to death, with the signs of torture visible on his body two weeks after being released from prison, and he was apparently innocent.

Continuating, he made reminders to the Ministry of Health concerning the elimination of the hospital medical and treatment problems of Meshkinshahr, to the Ministry of Jihad concerning meeting promises and paying attention to the rural roads of Arshaq and Yaft, to the Ministry of Interior concerning the final approval of the Lahrud District of Meshkinshahr, to the Ministry of Commerce concerning building a silo in Meshkinshahr, to the Ministry of Agriculture concerning loans to the orchard owners who have suffered damages, and to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the director general of the Central Bank concerning the instructions to extend loans needed by the production centers. He thanked the Voice and Vision for the broadcast of a program about Sabalan and requested more attention be paid to the natural beauty of Meshkinshahr.

Shapur Marhaba, Deputy From Astara

The source of the people's complaint in the distant and small cities is the imbalance in services and employment resources between the affluent and deprived cities.

The fourth pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Mr. Marhaba, the deputy from Astara, who said:

Honorable deputies, know that frequently the incursion of sea waves and floods have threatened the border city of Astara, and the media have reported on what has occurred as much as possible in the newspapers and the Voice and Vision. But the truth is that only one of the hundreds of tragedies has been told. Considering the opinion of experts, the only decisive solution to this problem is to expedite the building of a multipurpose jetty in Astara, the plan for which has, fortunately, been approved. But its inclusion in the budget law or the implementation of the project must not be the cure available after death. At the present, temporary preventative actions in every event, flood, and the movement of sea waves are engaged in by spending certain amounts, whereas if these scattered actions were spent on expediting the building of the jetty, both the expenditures and the advancement of sea water will be prevented and also the time and energy will not be wasted, and the people will have peace of mind. While I thank the officials regarding preventative measures, the last project was not very successful and the movement of waves or rain will once again eliminate all that has been done, and what will remain will be the expenditures and the anxiety of the people who expect basic and fundamental work to be done with the allocation of the necessary funds to expedite the construction of the multipurpose jetty, which can prevent all the accidents and tragedies.

Jalil Rashidi, Deputy From Marvdasht

Rashidi, from Marvdasht, as the last pre-agenda speaker, referred to the anniversary of the exile of the Imam and offered his congratulations and condolences for the martyrdom of the self-sacrificing commander, Brigadier General Haj Keramat Adibpur, and said: As I requested in writing and received no response, I request seriously of the minister of health and treatment and the head of the Self-Sacrificers Foundation answers regarding the way he was martyred. Another friend, martyred Major Seyyed Mohammad Keshavarz, a commander in the Marvdasht law enforcement region, joined the caravan of martyrs with the bullets of outlaws who had deprived the people of peace and security.

He thanked the law enforcement of Marvdasht Region and Fars and in regards to vote of confidence in the minister of economic affairs and finance, said: Our patient and good people who are fighting economic modification, reconstruction of the ruins of war, and the creation of a single foreign currency rate and, tolerating the burden of the intolerable inflation and high prices on their economic shoulders, expect a solution, have their eyes carefully and alertly with hope on what the Majles does tomorrow and what programs and goals it votes for,

even though the most important economic path of the future has been drawn and paved.

He added: At brief glance, perhaps public welfare and social justice are not harmonious with economic modification and a floating foreign currency. Even though in the long term there is clear opening and blossoming, if this action progresses in accordance with a plan, with commitment and concern, the problems will be reduced and economic pressures will be more tolerable, if the minister of economic affairs and finance has the capability and plans to correct the following in action and not just in words:

1) proper tax planning and collection of taxes;

2) reforming the banking system, preventing improper expenditures, making people unhappy, and attending to budget laws and bills;

3) pricing and controlling the foreign currency rate, which so far has not been very successful;

4) reconstruction and regaining the world economic market of Iran, which has been damaged;

5) controlling inflation and pricing the rate of services, especially, and playing an effective role in the Economic Council;

6) regulating commercial taxes and customs duties and creating a secure climate for domestic investment and production and the creation of jobs; and

7) support for the vulnerable and salaried stratum by slowing down the pace of economic modification.

In conclusion, he asked the minister of education for cooperation in providing for the needs of his constituency.

Ratifications

The Majles Approved the Resignation of the Deputy From Sanandaj

The Resignation of the Deputy From Sanandaj

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles was the resignation of Mohammad Reza Rahimi, the deputy from Sanandaj. The text of the resignation was read as follows:

Honorable speaker of the Majles, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr. Nateq-Nuri, with greetings and thanks to God, I intend to ask the magnificent gathering of the beloved deputies of the Islamic nation to accept my resignation from the Majles, based on my obligation and in order to carry out my duty. While I apologize to your high honor and the revered deputies for any shortcomings in service, I request that you issue instructions, in accordance with the regulations in order to join in the executive affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to submit my resignation as deputy to the honorable deputies of the Majles. Certainly, during the period of my responsibility, I shall benefit from the support and kindness of the beloved deputies. In conclusion, it is necessary for me to sincerely thank the noble and honorable people of the cities of Sanandaj, Kamyaran, and Divandarreh for their valuable vote.

Respectfully, Mohammad Reza Rahimi, Deputy From Sanandaj

After the resignation of Mr. Mohammad Reza Rahimi was read, Mr. Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani spoke in support of the resignation.

Movahhedi-Kermani in Support of the Resignation

Despite the fact that we are very fond of Mr. Rahimi, during the terms that I have been in the Majles and he has also been here, he has been and is one of the people of whom we are very fond, and we know his value. At the same time, despite my personal wish, due to the expediency of the situation, I support his resignation. He has been one of the active deputies of the Majles and an opinion leader in the judicial and legal committee. He is a man who conducts research and discussions and a serious deputy with perseverance who believes in the regulations and bylaws, given the high vote that he received from the honorable Majles when he was elected for the board of directors, which we have not forgotten. Hence, his positive points are many.

If it were not so, the interests of a sensitive province such as Kurdistan, with the consultations that have been made, would not be served, and all the opinion leaders also said the same thing, that they were all fond of him; but after examinations they said that securing the interests of a province such as Kurdistan requires the Majles to agree to release him so that he can start serving in the province of Kurdistan.

He then added: One of the reasons for his selection as the governor-general of Kurdistan is that he is a native, is very familiar with the geographical issues of the region, and knows the people of Kurdistan well. The issue of knowing the place and knowing the people and also the people knowing him is very important as the administrator of the province, and this will be effective in the peace in the region and the province.

Mr. Movahhedi-Kermani continued: We have been informed that because people are very fond of him, when they were informed that he is the candidate for this post, they became extremely happy and are preparing welcoming ceremonies for him. An advantage of this is that the heads of the three branches are unanimous concerning his position and say that it is in the interest of the revolution for him to undertake this responsibility. Hence, both the endorsement of the heads of the three branches and the fact that he will have their support there to be able to solve the problems of the province are strong reasons for him to take this position. It would seem that a person who has such sincere support will be successful.

The deputy from Tehran pointed out in conclusion that his leaving the Majles is in our interest.

Ms. 'Alavi, Opposing the Resignation

Ms. Qodsiyyeh 'Alavi, the deputy of the people of Mashhad, spoke in opposition to the resignation of the deputy from Sanandaj: He is not merely the deputy from Sanandaj, but a deputy from the whole country. Hence, I personally consider this disrespect for the people's votes and believe that a person who decides to carry out his duty in this sacred stronghold certainly makes such a strong decision for four years. It is not quite clear whether the letters and telephone calls in this connection are from the same people who voted for him or some other persons. But what is important to us is the first vote that brought him into the Majles.

Mokhtari, Opposing the Resignation

Mokhtari, the deputy from Najafabad, was another opponent to this resignation. He said: Mr. Rahimi has been and is one of the active deputies of the Majles, and his election to the Majles has cost a certain amount that has been paid from the treasury of the Muslims. The people of Kurdistan do not have only one useful person in the region. I do not think a useful person such as Mr. Rahimi, if he is in the Majles, will serve the people of Kurdistan any less rather than going to the region. It is better to make use of the forces who exist in the society, God willing—and there is no shortage of notables—so that the people of Kurdistan benefit from the presence of two people.

From both Mr. Rahimi, as a legislator with a long history, and another person in the region to serve the people as governor.

He also emphasized that because he is a distinguished person in the Majles, we ask the Majles not to vote for his resignation. If Mr. Rahimi's resignation is voted for, the dear people of Kurdistan, to whom the Majles has sent one of its good forces, will, God willing, be thankful and realize his worth, make good use of him, and do their utmost to cooperate with him.

After the opposing speeches, the resignation of the deputy from Sanandaj was put to a vote and ratified with a decisive vote of the Majles.

It is noteworthy that Mohammad Reza Rahimi resigned to become the governor-general of Kurdistan.

The second item on the agenda was the very urgent bill on permission to sell cars purchased from the funds in Paragraph 2 of Note 8 of the 1372 [21 Mar 1993-20 Mar 1994] national budget law, the general points of which were ratified and the details left to future sessions.

It should be remembered that according to this bill, minibuses that have been purchased for use in rural schools from the 3 percent of the educational developmental fund must be placed at the disposal of 700 drivers of the Ministry of Education to give service to the students. These minibuses will be transferred to individuals to be used in the service of education for five years.